



Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América
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Centro de Documentación

BIBLIOGRAFIA SOBRE TERRORISMO

PUBLICACIONES DE GOBIERNO

The Department of State's Patterns of Global Terrorism Report: Trends, State Sponsors, and Related Issues / Raphael Perl. CRS Report for Congress. Congressional Research Service. The Library of Congress. June 1, 2004. 11 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/33630.pdf>

This report highlights trends and data found in the State Department's annual Patterns of Global Terrorism report, (Patterns 2003) and addresses selected issues relating to its content.

Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional de Estados Unidos de América. La Casa Blanca. Septiembre 2002. 30 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/terror/02093001.htm>

El presidente Bush ha elaborado una nueva estrategia de seguridad nacional de largo alcance y de prevención contra estados hostiles y grupos terroristas, la que al mismo tiempo amplía la ayuda para el desarrollo y el libre comercio, favorece la democracia, combate las enfermedades y transforma la fuerza militar de Estados Unidos.

Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional de Estados Unidos : Una Nueva Era. Diciembre 2002. Periódico electrónico preparado por la Oficina de Programas del Departamento de Estado de Estados Unidos. 51 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/1202/ijps/ijps1202.pdf>

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/1202/ijps/ijps1202.htm>

Este número de *Agenda de la Política Exterior de Estados Unidos de América* examina la nueva Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional establecida por el gobierno del presidente Bush, mediante una serie de artículos, comentarios y referencias de expertos en seguridad nacional en el gobierno, el Congreso y el sector académico.

Estrategia Nacional para Combatir el Terrorismo. (Complementa a Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional de Estados Unidos de América). Febrero 2003. 26 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/terror/03021401.htm>

Este documento profundiza la Sección III de la Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional detallando la necesidad de destruir las organizaciones terroristas, ganar la "guerra de ideas" y fortalecer la seguridad de Norteamérica en los EUA y el extranjero. Mientras que la Estrategia Nacional para la Seguridad del Territorio Nacional se concentra en prevenir

ataques terroristas dentro de Estados Unidos, la Estrategia Nacional para Combatir el Terrorismo se concentra en identificar y desactivar las amenazas antes de que lleguen a sus fronteras.

Foreign Terrorist Organizations. U.S. Department of State. Office of Counterterrorism. Washington, DC. August 12, 2004. 5 p.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/fs/2004/35167.htm>

Foreign Terrorist Organizations are foreign organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended.

Forging America's New Normalcy: Securing Our Homeland, Preserving Our Liberty. The Fifth Annual Report to the President and the Congress of the Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction. December 2003. 52 p.

http://www.rand.org/nsrd/terrpanel/volume_v/volume_v_report_only.pdf

The panel attempts, in this its final report, to provide a future vision for homeland security to serve as a catalyst for debate about the direction for a long-term thinking and planning.

Forging a New Normalcy will require additional changes in the way the nation develops strategy and policy, and how it focuses on moving from concept to accomplishment. These are not major structural changes. They represent changes in attitude and culture as well as processes. The changes are critical to remain one step ahead of the enemies and achieve duality of purpose in the American investment to secure the homeland.

The Global War on Terrorist Finance. September 2004. Electronic journal of the Office of International Information Programs of the U.S. Department of State. 31 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/0904/ijee/ijee0904.pdf>

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/0904/ijee/ijee0904.htm>

This ejournal issue demonstrates how the United States and its allies around the world continue to use all of their authorities, relationships and expertise to attack sources, conduits, and proceeds of the underwriters of terror.

The National Security Strategy of the United States of America. The White House. September 2002. 35 p.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss.pdf>

President Bush has crafted a new national security strategy that essentially abandons concepts of deterrence -- which dominated defense policies during the Cold War years -- for a forward-reaching, pre-emptive strategy against hostile states and terrorist groups, while also expanding development assistance and free trade, promoting democracy, fighting disease, and transforming the U.S. military.

National Strategy for Combating Terrorism. February 2003. 32 p.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/counter_terrorism/counter_terrorism_strategy.pdf

This combating terrorism strategy further elaborates on Section III of the National Security Strategy by expounding on the need to destroy terrorist organizations, win the "war of ideas," and strengthen America's security at home and abroad. While the National Strategy for Homeland Security focuses on preventing terrorist attacks within the United States, the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism focuses on identifying and defusing threats before they reach our borders.

The National Strategy for Homeland Security : Office of Homeland Security. July 2002.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/book/index.html>

The purpose of the *Strategy* is to mobilize and organize the Nation to secure the U.S. homeland from terrorist attacks. This is a complex mission that requires coordinated and focused effort from the entire American society - the federal government, state and local governments, the private sector, and the American people.

The Network of Terrorism. An Attack on the Civilized World. Office of International Information Programs of the U.S. Department of State. (Posted November 10, 2001).

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/terrornet/>

A summary of what is known about the terrorist attacks of September 11 and their connection to Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda terrorist network.

The 9/11 Commission Report. Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. 585 p.

<http://www.9-11commission.gov/report/index.htm>

<http://www.9-11commission.gov/report/911Report.pdf>

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9-11 Commission), an independent, bipartisan commission created by congressional legislation and the signature of President George W. Bush in late 2002, was chartered to prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, including preparedness for and the immediate response to the attacks. The Commission was also mandated to provide recommendations designed to guard against future attacks.

Executive Summary. 31 p.

http://www.9-11commission.gov/report/911Report_Exec.pdf

9/11 Commission Report. Reorganization, Transformation, and Information Sharing. Statement of the Honorable David M. Walker Comptroller General of the United States. U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO). August 3, 2004. 28 p.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d041033t.pdf>

This testimony describes the rationale for improving effective information sharing and analysis providing some overview perspectives on reorganizational approaches to improve performance and note necessary cautions.

Patterns of Global Terrorism 2003. U.S. Department of State. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism. April 2004. 181 p.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/pgtrpt/2003/c12153.htm>

As required by legislation, the report includes detailed assessments of foreign countries where significant terrorist acts occurred and countries about which Congress was notified during the preceding five years pursuant to Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (the so-called terrorist-list countries that have repeatedly provided state support for international terrorism). In addition, the report includes all relevant information about the previous year's activities of individuals, terrorist organizations, or umbrella groups known to be responsible for the kidnapping or death of any US citizen during the preceding five years and groups known to be financed by state sponsors of terrorism.

Patterns of Global Terrorism 2003. Revisions Released.

A review of the 2003 edition of "Patterns of Global Terrorism" determined that the data in the report was incomplete and in some cases incorrect. The corrected Year in Review , Appendix A , and Appendix G have been posted.

Patterns of Global Terrorism 2003 [revisions]. Web-posted June 22, 2004.
Year in Review. 5 p.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/pgtrpt/2003/33771.htm>

Appendix A -- Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Incidents, 2003.
19p.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/pgtrpt/2003/33773.htm>

Appendix G -- Statistical Review. 7 p.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/pgtrpt/2003/33777.htm>

The Position of Director of National Intelligence: Issues for Congress / Alfred Cumming. CRS Report for Congress. Congressional Research Service. The Library of Congress. Updated August 12, 2004. 28 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/35458.pdf>

The 9/11 Commission, in a report issued in July, 2004, recommended the establishment of a presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed National Intelligence Director who would oversee national intelligence centers on specific subjects of interest across the U.S. government, manage the national intelligence program, oversee the agencies that contribute to it, and have hiring, firing and budgetary authority over the IC's 15 agencies. The Commission recommended that the director be located in the Executive Office of the President and that a deputy NID be established to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Central Intelligence Agency(CIA).

La red del terrorismo. Oficina de Programas del Departamento de Estado de Estados Unidos. 2001. 25p. Fecha de publicación: 10 de noviembre de 2001.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/terror/net/>

Publicación preparada al cumplirse el primer mes del ataque terrorista en los Estados Unidos, Septiembre 11, 2001.

Removing Terrorist Sanctuaries: The 9/11 Commission Recommendations and U.S. Policy / Francis T. Miko, Coordinator. CRS Report for Congress. Congressional Research Service. The Library of Congress. August 10, 2004. 23 p.

<http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RL32518.pdf>

The 9/11 Commission identified six primary regions that serve or could serve as terrorist sanctuaries. These included Western Pakistan and the Pakistan-Afghanistan border region; southern or western Afghanistan; the Arabian Peninsula, especially Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and the nearby Horn of Africa, including Somalia and extending southwest into Kenya; Southeast Asia, from Thailand to the southern Philippines to Indonesia; West Africa, including Nigeria and Mali; and European cities with expatriate Muslim communities. In all of these regions, the United States and its allies have mounted campaigns to deny safe havens for terrorists. This report analyzes current U.S. policies aimed at closing down sanctuaries in each of these countries and regions in light of the 9/11 Commission recommendations.

September 11: One Year Later. A special issue, September 2002. Electronic journal of the Office of International Information Programs of the U.S. Department of State. 42 p.
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0902/ijge/ijge0902.pdf>

This journal examines some of the ways Americans have reacted to the events of September 11 – one of the greatest tragedies, challenges, and unifying events in the nation's history.

Septiembre 11: Un Año Después. Número especial, Septiembre 2002. Periódico electrónico preparado por la Oficina de Programas del Departamento de Estado de Estados Unidos. 45p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0902/ijgs/ijgs0902.pdf>

Esta edición examina las maneras en la que los norteamericanos han respondido a los acontecimientos ocurridos el 11 de septiembre, una sobrecogedora tragedia y un impresionante reto de la historia a la nación.

Tendencias del Terrorismo Mundial 2003. Informe anual. Perspectiva general del Hemisferio Occidental. Abril 2004. 17 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-spanish&y=2004&m=April&x=20040429154546XJyrreP0.2109644&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html>

Traducción extraoficial de la sección correspondiente al Hemisferio Occidental del informe anual sobre terrorismo internacional.

Tendencias del Terrorismo Mundial 2003. Informe anual. Reseña del terrorismo patrocinado por estados. Abril 2004. 11 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-spanish&y=2004&m=April&x=20040429150503XJyrreP0.7107202&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html>

Traducción extraoficial de la sección del informe relativa al terrorismo patrocinado por los estados.

Tendencias del Terrorismo Mundial 2003. Informe anual. Revisión de la sección Reseña del Año. Junio 2004. 3 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/terror/04042909.htm>

Traducción extraoficial de la sección revisada del informe titulada “Reseña del año.”

Terrorism and National Security : Issues and Trends / Raphael Perl. CRS Issue Brief for Congress. Congressional Research Service. The Library of Congress. Updated July 6, 2004. 19 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/34495.pdf>

A modern trend in terrorism is toward loosely organized, self-financed, international networks of terrorists. Another trend is toward terrorism that is religiously- or ideologically-motivated. Radical Islamic fundamentalist groups, or groups using religion as a pretext, pose terrorist threats of varying kinds to U.S. interests and to friendly regimes. A third trend is the apparent growth of cross-national links among different terrorist organizations, which may involve combinations of military training, funding, technology transfer, or political advice.

Terrorism: Key Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission and Recent Mayor Commissions and Inquiries / Richard F. Grimmett. CRS Report for Congress. Congressional Research Service. The Library of Congress. August 11, 2004. 42 p.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/35800.pdf>

This report highlights key recommendations set out in the report of the 9/11 Commission organized by the following major thematic areas: (1) Focus of U.S. International Anti-Terrorism Policy; (2) Institutional Steps to Protect Against and Prepare for Terrorist Attacks; (3) Intelligence Issues; and (4) Congress and Oversight Issues. A bulleted summary is made, under each of these major thematic headings, of the key recommendations of the 9/11 Commission, the Gilmore Commission, the Bremer Commission, the Joint Inquiry of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees, and the Hart-Rudman Commission.

U.S. National Security Strategy: A New Era" December 2002. Electronic journal of the Office of International Information Programs of the U.S. Department of State. 46 p.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/1202/ijpe/ijpe1202.pdf>

This issue of *U.S. Foreign Policy Agenda* examines the newly developed Bush National Security Strategy through a series of articles, commentary, and references from national security experts within the administration, the Congress, and the academic sector.

SITIOS DE GOBIERNO DE INTERNET

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): The War on Terrorism.

<http://www.cia.gov/terrorism/index.html>

Includes reports, statements, remarks and other documents concerning terrorist threats, as well as FAQs, a chemical/biological/radiological handbook and links to other U.S. government web sites dealing with terrorism.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

<http://www.fbi.gov/terrorinfo/counterrorism/waronterrorhome.htm>

The FBI is part of a vast national and international campaign dedicated to defeating terrorism. Working hand-in-hand with partners in law enforcement, intelligence, the military, and diplomatic circles, the FBI job is to neutralize terrorist cells and operatives in the U.S. and to help dismantle terrorist networks worldwide.

National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (9-11 Commission).

<http://www.9-11commission.gov/>

The 9-11 Commission, an independent, bipartisan commission created by congressional legislation and the signature of President George W. Bush in late 2002, was chartered to prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, including preparedness for and the immediate response to the attacks. The Commission closed on August 21, 2004. The ten members of the 9-11 Commission announced the creation of the 9/11 Public Discourse Project. (Ver OTROS SITIOS)

U.S. Department of Defense. Defend AMERICA.

<http://www.defendamerica.mil/about.html>

This site offers the latest news, photographs, transcripts and other information about the U.S.-led global effort against terrorism.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Emergency Preparedness and Response.

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/>

CDC established a Bioterrorism Program to ensure the rapid development of federal, state, and local capacity to address potential bioterrorism events.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/>

The new Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has three primary missions: Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters.

U.S. Department of Justice. Terrorist Attack and Emergency Planning Information.

<http://www.justice.gov/ag/terrorismaftermath.html>

This site provides statements, legal documents, FBI Alerts, press releases, and information on victims compensation.

U. S. Department of State. Counterterrorism Office

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/>

Maintains the official record of U.S. policy toward terrorism, including the "Patterns of Global Terrorism" annual report to Congress. A broad swath of information about current terrorism across the world, as well as historical and contemporary accounts of nations and groups on the U.S.government's terrorism lists.

U. S. Department of State. Office of International Information Programs (IIP).

Response to Terrorism.

http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/terrorism.html

This site includes several special reports, official texts and commentary, publications, facts sheets, chronologies, and links to related web sites.

Respuesta al terrorismo.

<http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/terror/>

U.S. Department of State. Rewards for Justice.

<http://www.rewardsforjustice.net/>

The web site lists a number of terrorist acts with brief descriptions and photos. Rewards are offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for such acts.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Special Collections – Terrorism.

<http://www.gao.gov/docsearch/featured/terrorism.html>

GAO exists to support the Congress in meeting its Constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the American people. It is the investigative arm of U.S. Congress.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Special Collections – Homeland Security.

<http://www.gao.gov/docsearch/featured/homelandsecurity.html>

United States Institute of Peace Library.

<http://www.usip.org/library/topics/terrorism.html>

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict.

U.S. Library of Congress. Thomas Legislative Information on the Internet. Legislation Related to the Attack of September 11, 2001.

<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/terrorleg.htm>

This site was begun in September 2001 as a way of keeping the public readily apprised of legislation related to the terrorist attack on the United States that month.

The White House.

America Responds. National Security.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/response>

America Responds posts press releases on counter-terrorism from the Cabinet agencies and the White House, as well as current data on the war.

Estados Unidos Responde al Terrorismo.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/response/index.es.html>

Homeland Security.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/>

Part of the White House's web site dealing with national security, includes links to press briefings and information from other federal agencies on terrorism.

OTROS SITIOS

The Avalon Project.

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/terrorism/terror.htm>

The Avalon Project at Yale Law School mounts digital documents relevant to the field of Law, History, Economics, Politics, Diplomacy and Government and Terrorism.

CQ Press. Recent Terrorism Events: Background and Context.

<http://www.cqpress.com/context/default.htm>

This site includes encyclopedia articles on the political and religious history of Afghanistan, on the Clinton administration's strikes on Usama bin Laden and on concepts such as War and Religion and Jihad.

The Center for Defense Information (CDI). Terrorism.

<http://www.cdi.org/program/index.cfm?programid=39>

CDI's Terrorism Program is designed to provide insights, in-depth analysis and facts on the military, security and foreign policy challenges as the United States, and the world, faces terrorism.

Council on Foreign Relations. Terrorism : Questions & Answers.

<http://www.terrorismanswers.org/home/>

Published by the Council on Foreign Relations, a nonpartisan membership organization, research center, and publisher. This Web page is an encyclopedia of terrorism and America's response.

The Federation of American Scientists. America's War on Terrorism

<http://www.fas.org/terrorism/index.html>

This resource provides information and analysis to aid in critical analysis of emerging security policy.

FindLaw. Special coverage: War on Terrorism.

<http://news.findlaw.com/legalnews/us/terrorism/index.html>

FindLaw facilitates access to online codes and case law, legal forms, legal publishers, legal associations, law schools and law reviews, legal experts and continuing legal education courses.

The International Policy Institute for Counter-Terrorism.

<http://www.ict.org.il/default.htm>

Seeks international cooperation in the global struggle against terrorism, paving the way for multilateral action against terrorist networks, benefactors, and states sponsoring terrorism.

National Security Archive at George Washington University. The September 11th Sourcebooks.

<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/sept11/>

The sourcebooks provide primary data and analysis on Afghanistan, U.S. foreign policy, bioterrorism, and U.S. policy against terrorism.

9/11 Public Discourse Project.

<http://www.9-11pdp.org/>

The ten members of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (known as the 9-11 Commission <http://www.9-11commission.gov/>) will undertake a year-long, nationwide public education campaign, beginning in September 2004 in an effort to accomplish the following objectives: enhancing the understanding of American citizens of the nature of the terrorist threat; and examining key policy issues contained in the 9-11 Commission's final report.

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA). Comité Interamericano Contra el Terrorismo (CICTE).

<http://www.cicte.oas.org/>

El Comité Interamericano contra el Terrorismo (CICTE) actúa como principal organización dentro del Sistema Interamericano para la coordinación de los esfuerzos destinados a proteger a los ciudadanos de los países miembros del flagelo del terrorismo.

Public Agenda. Special Edition: Terrorism.

<http://www.publicagenda.org/specials/terrorism/terror.htm>

Public Agenda is a nonpartisan, nonprofit public opinion research and citizen education organization based in New York City. It was founded in 1975 by social scientist and author Daniel Yankelovich and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

RAND. Terrorism and Homeland Security.

http://www.rand.org/research_areas/terrorism/

RAND is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decisionmaking through research and analysis.

National Security Research Division. The Gilmore Commission.

<http://www.rand.org/nsrd/terrpanel/>

RAND is supporting The Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction also known as The Gilmore Commission. The Gilmore Commission assesses the capabilities for responding to terrorist incidents in the U.S. homeland involving weapons of mass destruction.

RAND-MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base.

<http://db.mipt.org/Home.jsp>

The National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT) is a non-profit organization dedicated to preventing terrorism on U.S. soil or mitigating its effects. The MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base is a resource for comprehensive research and analysis on global terrorist incidents, terrorism-related court cases, and terrorist groups and leaders.

The Terrorism Research Center (TRC).

<http://www.terrorism.com>

The Terrorism Research Center is an independent institute dedicated to the research of terrorism, information warfare and security, critical infrastructure protection, homeland security, and other issues of low-intensity political violence and gray-area phenomena.

United Nations.

Action Against Terrorism.

<http://www.un.org/terrorism/index.html>

Comité contra el Terrorismo.

<http://www.un.org/spanish/docs/comites/1373/index.html>

Counter-Terrorism Committee.

<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373/>

Medidas de la ONU contra el Terrorismo.

<http://www.un.org/spanish/terrorismo/>

Terrorist Prevention Branch . Global Programme against Terrorism.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism.html>

The Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) is an arm of the Vienna-based UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP). The Branch researches terrorism trends and assists countries in upgrading their capacities to investigate - but above all to prevent - terrorist acts.

Setiembre 2004